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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS.

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Feature of Issue - CITRUS FRUIT.

CROP PROSPECTS

SMALL GRAINS

A reduction of 20 million bushels in the estimate of the Canadian wheat crop is reported in a telegram to the United States Department of Agriculture from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Production is now placed at 272 million bushels compared with the September 10 estimate of 292 million bushels and 474 million bushels, the final estimate for 1923. A more detailed statement of the Canadian wheat crop appears on page 516 of this issue.

The French barley crop is estimated at about 45,929,000 bushels compared with 45,024,000 last year. Oats production is estimated at 295,761,000 bushels against 336,944,000 bushels reported for 1923.

Revised estimates of Bulgarian crops are below preliminary forecasts. Wheat production is reported as 28,329,000 bushels compared with 36,223,000 bushels in 1923. Rye production is placed at 4,409,000 bushels against 6,862,000 last year. The barley crop is 7,946,000 bushels against 11,063,000 bushels in 1923. The estimate for the oats crop is 7,372,000 bushels compared with 9,188,000 bushels last year.

Some damage is reported to crops in Australia by general heavy rains with wind and hail. Dry weather in Argentina is reported in all sections during the week ending November 10. The condition of the wheat crop in Chile is unfavorable, the crop having been considerably damaged by drought particularly in the northern and central sections. The acreage of wheat in Chile is reported as 1,400,000 acres compared with 1,379,000 acres last year.

WINTER SEEDINGS

Conditions in Russia are variable. Seedings are reported to be satisfactory to average in some districts. In the Lower Volga and Southeast conditions are under average. Crops in Kirghisia are backward. Seedings in northern and central Italy are almost completed and germation is good. Recent rains in Southern Italy have improved conditions for seeding. Conditions of winter seedings in Germany as of November 1 were slightly below average for wheat, spelt, rye and barley.

CROP PROSPECTS.

Conditions are favorable in Poland and Czechoslovakia. Winter seedings in Belgium are fair to favorable.

FLAX

The total flaxseed production for all countries in the northern hemisphere for which reports are available amounts to 65,605,000 bushels, an increase of about 28 per cent over the production in the same countries last year. Nearly all of the increase is a result of the large crop in the United States, which is nearly twice as great as that of last year. According to the estimate issued November 10, we will have 30,652,000 bushels as compared with 17,429,000 last year. India, the other important flaxseed producing country, which last year raised 21,320,000 bushels, suffered a decrease in production this year of about 13 per cent. Canada has just lowered her estimate of flaxseed production to 9,751,000 bushels from 10,846,000 bushels. It is still above last year's final estimate however by about 37 per cent. Detailed statistics of production will be found on page 515 of this issue.

Reports on the 1924-25 Argentine flax crop indicate that in spite of the increased acreage the harvest will probably not be larger than last year.

SUGAR

Weather conditions in Europe during September and October have been favorable for the development of the sucrose content in beets. Tests made in Czechoslovakia September 29, 1924 showed a sucrose content of 17.23 per cent as compared with 16.70 per cent on September 15 and 18.44 per cent on October 1, 1923. In Belgium the latest tests showed the percentage of sucrose to be 15.60 as against 15.26 on September 25 and 15.56 in 1923. West Poland reports a sucrose content of 16.48% on September 20 as compared with 16.01% August 23 and 18.38% in 1923.

Reports of four sugar manufacturers associations on production together with acreage and condition reports indicate a possible increase of the European beet sugar production this year of 1,500,000 to 2,200,000 short tons over last year. Total production of beet sugar last year is estimated at 5,423,000 short tons. See page 514 for a more detailed statement.

COTTON

Ginnings of American cotton up to November 1 this year amounted to 9,695,000 running bales, as compared with 7,556,000 bales up to the same date last year.

Receipts of Egyptian cotton at Alexandria from August 1 to November 12 amount to 638,569 bales of 478 pounds as compared to 543,794 bales during the same period last year, according to the Commercial and Financial Chronicle. Shipments during the same period amounted to 397,580 bales this year as compared to 368,140 bales a year ago.

CROP PROSPECTS

The cotton production of Lower California, as reported to the United States Crop Reporting Board, is 62,000 bales or a decrease of 30 per cent from the 88,000 bales produced last year. This estimate with that of 150,000 bales previously reported for the Laguna district in consular reports would bring the total Mexican crop to 212,000 bales, or an increase of nearly 54 per cent over last year. The cotton acreage for next year in the Laguna district is expected to be small because of lack of rainfall in the mountains from which must come the supply of water for irrigation. Some estimates place the probable area as low as half to a fourth of this year's acreage.

In the western area of the United Provinces of India excessive rains up to the first of November reduced the yields of the early picking. These provinces produce only a small part of the Indian crop.

NUTS

Reports from the Mediterranean indicate an impending shortage of filberts this season. Although weather conditions have been ideal and there has been a marked absence of fungoid pests in Italy, both the quantity and the quality are inferior to the crops of late years. Sicily expects a production of only 60,000 bags this year. The filbert crop of southwest France, which is just being harvested, is reported to be good both in quantity and quality and heavy shipments are expected.

The American Consul at Constantinople reports that Turkish production of shelled filberts will be about 100,000 bags for 1924 against 250,000 bags produced in 1923. Emigration of the Greeks from Asia Minor and their replacement by Mohammedans inexperienced in nut gathering resulted in considerable destruction in gathering the 1923 crop, thus shortening the yield for 1924.

The almond crop in the Marseilles district of France promises to be exceptionally good this year. A probable crop 20 per cent above the full normal is reported.

Rumania has a very promising walnut crop this year.

FRUITS

Estimates of the raisin production in Smyrna indicate a large increase over the 1923 crop. Stocks this year are estimated to be some 10,000 tons below those of last year.

The Malaga raisin crop is estimated at 13,200 short tons compared with 9,700 short tons in 1923, according to a consular report. Malaga, during the last three years has produced 62.2 % of the total Spanish production of the grapes used for raisins.

A table on the production of raisins and currants in specified countries is given on page 513 of this issue.

MARKET PROSPECTS

Oranges in London

California oranges were reported at the end of October as holding up well in competition on the London market with supplies from South Africa, Australia, Jamaica, Palestine, and Spain. British trade notes speak of some growth in popularity of Empire oranges. The demand is described as fair, but will improve with the approach of the holiday season.

Grapefruit Popular in London

Increasing popular interest in grapefruit among Londoners is causing more rapid absorption of supplies from all sources. Trade notes of October 31 mention supplies present from South Africa, Jamaica, and Florida.

Italian Citrate Trade Falling

The American Consul at Palermo reports almost no shipments of citrate of lime to the United States for January to June, 1924. The tariff of 7 cents per pound renders unprofitable competition with citrate from California and the West Indies.

Isle of Pines Grapefruit in New York

Increasing quantities of grapefruit have been reaching New York from the Isle of Pines, W. I., and have been selling readily. 35,102 boxes arrived at New York during August 1924, against 16,736 boxes during the same month of 1923.

German Market Outlook Better

The American Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin reports that the outlook is good for sales of American grains, fats, oils, and pork products. Hog prices on German domestic products and the recent removal of restrictions on transactions in foreign currencies have stimulated interest in overseas purchases.

Increased Walnut Imports

Exports of French walnuts to the United States are increasing. From January to July, 1924, the figure was 4,673 short tons against 5,326 for all of 1923, with the peak of the 1924 season just beginning. See Page 518.

WORLD LIVESTOCK MEAT AND WOOL NEWS.

The most significant feature of the recent cattle estimate for Denmark is the large increase in young heifers. While the total number of milk cows and heifers increased only 2 per cent from 1,339,000 to 1,368,000 young heifers increased 98,000 or 24 percent. This is clearly an indication of the intention of Danish farmers to further expand the dairy industry.

All classes of livestock in Lithuania in 1924 show decreases in comparison with 1923, according to the latest estimate. Cattle numbered 1,252,000 (1,285,000 in 1923): swine, 1,564,000 (1,697,000 in 1923); sheep and goats 1,399,000 (1,413,000 in 1923) and horses 482,000 (505,500 in 1923).

Slaughterings at the 36 most important livestock markets in Germany during September 1924 were as follows, figures for September 1923 in parentheses Cattle, 63,305 (32,526); calves 83,672, (30,552); sheep 85,781 (40,586); hogs 224,644 (58,633). The increase in slaughterings of all classes of animals is striking because of the abnormally low slaughter last year.

The sale of frozen meat in France increased from 39,000 short tons in 1922 to 72,000 in 1923 and for this year has already exceeded 110,000 tons according to a statement made to the French Minister of the Interior by delegates of the Central Committee on Refrigerated Meat and Produce. The disappearance of the prejudice of the French consuming public against frozen meat is encouraging to meat exporting countries.

Meat consumption in the city of Malaga, Spain averages only about 2.14 ounces per capita per day or approximately one fourth the average consumption of meat in the United States. The average consumption in other cities in the same part of Spain does not differ greatly from that in Malaga according to Consul Austin C. Brady stationed in that city.

Receipts of sheep at the Homebush Fat Stock Market, Sydney, New South Wales, one of the representative markets of Australia, amounted to 1,510,000 head during the first nine months of 1924 as compared with 2,152,000 for the same period of 1923 a decrease of 30 per cent. This decrease probably caused by the high prices obtaining for wool and shows a tendency on the part of sheep owners to keep their sheep. Total receipts for 1923 amounted to 3,013,878.

The Argentine wool clip this year is expected, by the trade, to exceed that of last year by from 10 to 20 per cent. Last year's clip was estimated at 341,713,000 pounds. Exports of grease wool from Argentina during the period January to August 31, 1924 amounted to 206,994,000 pounds compared with 243,031,000 pounds for the same period of 1923 and 290,159,000 for the calendar year 1923.

Exports of wool from Chile for the period January 1, to July 31, 1924 amounted to 16,830,000 pounds compared with 26,678,000 pounds for the same period last year.

SUMMARIES OF CABLES AND LEADING ARTICLES IN THE ISSUE

Butter Again Lower in London, Steady in New York

The London butter market on November 13 was reported slow with prices lower on practically all butters. In New York the tendency was slightly upward to 41 1/2 cents for 92-score butter. The Copenhagen official quotation on the same date was slightly lower at 42.8 cents per pound. Danish butter in London was lower by about 1/4 of a cent. Colonial and other butters fell off to a greater extent. Detailed prices are given on page 544.

German Pork Market Again Lower

Prices of both hogs and lard were again lower on German markets during the week ending November 12, according to a cable from the Agricultural Commissioner in Berlin. Lard is now about $2.00 below the high point reached during the third week in October, while hogs are down by an equal amount. Receipts at 14 important markets during the week reached the highest point in several months. Detailed figures are given on page 544.

Cabled prices of American apples are given on page 545.

High transportation costs result in the division of the Canadian market between American and Sicilian lemons. American lemons sell to advantage in the western part of Canada, while Sicilian lemons have an advantage over American in eastern markets, such as Montreal and Quebec.

Commercial production of oranges is increasing substantially in South Africa, Palestine, and Australia. Production in Spain and Italy does not appear to be changing materially. South Africa and Palestine appear to have more promise for offering competition to American oranges in European markets than any others of the newer areas.

Grapefruit production seems capable of considerable further extension in the West Indies and in South Africa. West Indian grapefruit enters the United States and Canada, as well as European markets, early in the season, and is not keenly competitive with American fruit.

Italy is the only important foreign producer of lemons and production there is declining, because it has been unremunerative for a number of years.

Prospects are not bright for a large increase in the quantity of American oranges sold abroad, but European markets are paying more attention to quality fruit than in the past. Opportunities for increasing our exports of grapefruit appear to be quite promising.

The improvement in European economic conditions is affecting materially the demand for citrus fruit.

GRAINS: EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES, JULY 1-NOVEMBER 15, 1923-1924, AND
PORK: EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY 1-NOVEMBER 8, 1924.

Commodity	July 1-Nov. 17, 1923	July 1-Nov. 15, 1924	Week ending Oct. 25, 1924	Week ending Nov. 1, 1924	Week ending Nov. 8, 1924	Week ending Nov. 15, 1924
Grains:	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels
Wheat	49,327	110,555	a/ 11,248	a/ 5,370	a/ 9,132	a/ 6,100
Wheat flour	b/ 3,726	b/ 3,201	--	--	--	--
Rye	8,314	27,531	1,400	796	729	488
Corn	3,725	2,888	147	86	70	411
Oats	831	4,229	626	254	636	247
Barley	7,042	15,117	2,306	390	2,693	1,106
		Jan. 1-Nov. 8 1924				
Pork:	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds
Hams & shoulders, inc. Wiltshire sides		279,296	3,436	2,686	2,799	
Bacon, including Cumberland sides		297,839	5,221	8,114	5,191	
Lard		837,744	13,766	13,728	9,390	
Pickled pork		25,833	961	667	328	

Compiled from official reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Including wheat flour via Pacific ports.
b/ July 1-Sept. 30, not reported weekly from Atlantic Coast ports.

PRODUCTION OF RAISINS AND CURRANTS IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES - 1922, 1923, 1924.

Country	Varieties included	1922	1923	1924
		Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
U.S. (California)	Muscats, Sultanas, Thompsons, and Feher Zagos.	237,000	237,000	a/ 200,000
Turkey	Sultanas.	20,200	44,500	44,000
Spain	Raisins.	b/ 21,612	b/ 18,395	--
Australia	Sultanas, Currants and Lexias	21,300	28,700	28,000
Greece	Currants.	135,500	108,600	151,200

a/ Estimate of Raisin Growers' Association. The official estimate of the California Department of Agriculture has not yet been received.
b/ Converted from production of grapes for raisins on the basis of 100 lbs. of grapes = 32.5 pounds of raisins (30 to 35 lbs.)

OUTLOOK FOR THE 1924-25 SUGAR CROP.

While no official estimates are yet available as to the probable world sugar production for the coming season, reports from the Sugar Associations of several countries indicate that the total production will show a considerable increase over the 1923-24 crop. The greatest increase will be in European beet sugar, but as the beet sugar season has just begun, no very definite estimate of probable production of sugar can be made. Judging from production figures already received, and the increased acreage as well as the general condition of the sugarbeet crop in other countries, but taking into consideration the decrease in sucrose content, the European beet sugar crop may be from 1,500,000 to 2,200,000 short tons larger than last year when the total production, according to latest reports received, amounted to 5,423,000 short tons.

The cane sugar crop will probably also show an increase although not to so great an extent. For the Cuban crop all reports indicate a production surpassing that of last year. No estimates have been published by the Cuban Sugar companies, but Willett and Gray have made an estimate of 4,800,000 short tons as compared with 4,554,639 short tons last year. Estimates which have been received for the cane sugar crops now being harvested in Argentina, Java, Mauritius and Australia show an increase of 200,000 short tons over last year. Reports from other cane sugar producing countries, with a few exceptions, are favorable. The total cane sugar production for the 1923-24 season amounted to 15,504,000 short tons according to latest reports received. Stocks at the present time appear to be below normal, so the increased production does not necessarily indicate an unduly increased supply.

The following estimates for the 1924-25 season have been received. The figures for the cane sugar production may be considered as fairly reliable as in these countries the bulk of the crops has already been harvested. The figures for beet sugar can only be taken as estimates subject to revisions, as the season has barely begun. A few of the factories begin grinding in September but most of them do not work at full capacity until in October. The estimates quoted with the exception of those for the United States and Cuba are made by the Sugar Manufacturer's Associations in each country.

Countries	Production (raw sugar)		
	1922-23	1923-24	Forecast 1924-25
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Beet Sugar-			
United States a/	711,000	927,000	1,000,000
Germany	1,603,938	1,264,219	1,642,000
Czechoslovakia	811,328	1,103,456	1,357,000
Yugoslavia	36,927	44,790	99,000
Poland	347,344	456,805	a/ 511,000
Total 5 countries	3,510,527	3,796,270	4,609,000
Per cent of total beet sugar crop	61.2	58.7	--
Total world beet sugar production	5,732,043	6,472,658	--

OUTLOOK FOR THE 1924-25 SUGAR CROP,-CONTINUED.

Countries	Production (raw sugar) 1922-23	1923-24	Forecast 1924-25
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Cane sugar -			
Cuba	4,083,483	b/ 4,538,853	c/ 4,800,000
Argentina	238,603	282,473	270,000
Java	1,992,786	1,976,072	2,073.000
Mauritius	254,840	222,169	261,000
Australia	341,359	315,682	392,000
Total 5 countries	6,911,071	7,335,249	7,796,000
Per cent of total cane sugar crop	47.0	47.3	--
Total world cane sugar production	14,710,850	15,503,964	--

a/ Refined sugar in terms of raw.
b/ H. A. Himely's estimate, Havana, Cuba.
c/ Willet and Gray.

The Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal published world sugar tables on October 30 and November 6 showing the estimated production by countries for the 1924-25 season. The total production of cane and beet sugar is estimated to be 24,591,000 short tons as compared with 22,040,000 short tons last year or an increase of 2,551,000 short tons. The beet sugar crop is estimated at 8,799,000 short tons as compared with 6,571,000 short tons last year or an increase of 2,228,000 short tons. The estimate for the cane sugar crop amounts to 15,792,000 short tons as compared with 15,469,481 short tons last year.

FLAXSEED PRODUCTION IN THE NORTHERN HEMISPHERE

Country	1923	1924	Decrease	Increase
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
United States	17,429.0	30,652.0		13,223.0
Canada	7,140.0	9,751.0		2,611.0
Belgium	413.2	423.6		10.4
Italy	401.6	393.8	7.8	
Czechoslovakia	361.8	420.5		58.7
Bulgaria	11.0	5.2	5.8	
Poland	2,338.2	2,738.4		400.2
Lithuania	1,056.3	1,525.6		469.3
Latvia	642.1	964.6		322.5
Algeria	11.0	7.1	3.9	
India	21,320.0	18,480.0	2,840.0	
Japan	218.0	242.9		24.9
Total above countries	51,342.2	65,604.7		14,262.5

CANADIAN WHEAT ESTIMATE CUT 20 MILLION BUSHELS.

A reduction of 20 million bushels in the estimate of the Canadian wheat crop is reported in a telegram to the United States Department of Agriculture from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Production is now placed at 272 million bushels compared with 292 million bushels as estimated September 10, and 474 million bushels the final estimate for 1923.

Allowing 5 per cent of the gross production for unmerchantable grain and 5 per cent for loss in cleaning, there should be available for distribution some 244 million bushels of merchantable grain from the current crop compared with 436 million bushels of merchantable grain from the crop of 1923.

Total stocks of wheat in Canada on September 1, 1924 were 28 million bushels compared with 12 million bushels reported on September 1, 1923.

The net amount of merchantable grain available for distribution during the current season is therefore about 273 million bushels compared with 448 million bushels for last year.

Domestic needs, including grain milled, feed and seed requirements and carryover, are commonly estimated at 100 million bushels. Allowing this amount for supplying domestic requirements, the estimated exportable surplus from the current crop plus the carryover, is about 180 million bushels. Actual exports may be above or below this figure according to the final outturn of the crop and conditions of the market.

Grading of grain now in elevators indicates that the quality of grain is below last year. Comparison of stocks of wheat about November 1, as reported by the Board of Grain Commissioners of Canada, showsa much lower percentage of wheat grading No. 2 northern spring or better than in either 1923 or 1922. The percentage of wheat grading, No. 2 northern spring or better this year is about 40 per cent compared with 60 per cent in 1923 and 80 per cent in 1922.

COTTON PRODUCTION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

There is every indication of an increased cotton area in the Union of South Africa for the 1924-25 season, according to a report of Consul Pinkerton on September 11. Adverse weather conditions caused a decreased yield during the season just closed. The Rhodesian crop is reported to have been satisfactory and an increased acreage is predicted for the coming season.

The Parliamentary decision to extent the Zululand Railway for 88 miles across northern Natal is expected to stimulate the cultivation of cotton in Natal. It is expected that the first 72 miles of the line will not be completed before November 1925.

WHEAT CROPS OF CANADA, DISTRIBUTION, 1921-22 TO 1924-25.

Item.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels
Gross production	300,858	399,786	474,199	271,622
Grain not merchantable	12,034	9,799	19,395	a 13,581
Merchantable grain	288,824	389,987	454,804	258,041
Loss in cleaning	9,026	11,994	18,968	a 13,581
Net production	279,798	377,993	435,836	244,460
Carryover September 1	7,856	16,013	11,750	28,358
Imports	248	417	423	b (400)
Available for distribution	287,902	394,423	448,009	273,218
Requirements:				
Seed	39,240	40,000	---	---
Milled for food	37,000	41,000	c (76,498)	b (80,000)
Remainder for export and carryover	211,661	313,423	371,511	b (193,000)
Exports, September 1 to August 31	194,003	279,493	343,153	b (180,000)
Stocks on hand August 31	16,013	11,750	28,358	b (13,000)
Balance unaccounted for	1,645	22,180	---	---

Compiled or computed from statistics published by Dominion Bureau of Statistics in the Canada Yearbook.

a. Estimated at 5 per cent of gross production. This is somewhat higher than the usual allowance made by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for recent years but has been used because of reports received indicating that the quality of the crop this year is low.
b. Rough preliminary estimate.
c. Disappearance for food and seed estimated on basis of difference between total available supply and exports plus carryover.

CUBAN GRAPEFRUIT EXPORTS INCREASING

Exports of Cuban grapefruit to the United States during August, 1924, amounted to 3,108,220 pounds against 1,338,928 pounds for the same month last year, according to a report from Coulton Baily Hurst, American Consul General at Havana.

Grapefruit from Caribbean areas must arrive on the New York market ahead of the Florida product if the producers are to secure prices great enough to show a profit. This season growing conditions in Cuba and the Isle of Pines was marked by good weather which stimulated the maturing of the fruit in time to enjoy an open market. There was no lack of buyers, all supplies moving readily at $4.00 and $5.00 per crate.

INCREASING EXPORTS OF FRENCH WALNUTS

The following table, submitted by John F. Butler, Assistant Commercial Attache at Paris, compares the pre-war and post-war exports of unshelled walnuts from France:

Destination	1913	1922	1923	January - July 1924
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Great Britain.....	12,260	11,394	14,446	3,520
United States.....	5,357	6,250	5,326	4,673
Germany.....	3,374	.....	.....	.....
Switzerland.....	1,423	.....	.....	.....
Netherlands.....	870	.....	.....	732
Other countries....	1,690	2,680	3,959	1,321
Total.....	24,974	20,324	23,731	10,247

A normal French walnut crop runs to some 55,000 short tons. As a rule, about half the crop is exported. This would indicate that the crops of the last few years have been below normal. The crop for 1924 is also estimated as being below normal, with the probability that exports for this season will be about equal to those of 1922. The quality this year is said to be good.

Up to 1923 Great Britain had absorbed most of the French exports, but figures for the first seven months of 1924 show the United States to be in the lead. In order to take fullest advantage of the American market, the nuts must arrive in the United States before Thanksgiving. They can then take part in the holiday trade of that season and also in the Christmas trade. French shippers are giving added consideration to the marketing of only the best grade nuts in America, where competition with Californian and Manchurian nuts must be met. Wormy kernels must be kept down to a minimum of 10 per cent.

Shelled nuts bought in Great Britain are said to be re-exported to a large extent to the United States and Canada. In the domestic British trade, French nuts must compete with those from Spain, Italy, Manchuria, and Turkey. Nuts from all those sources are said to possess a heavier oil content and to lack the fine flavor of the French product.

In southeastern France, gathering nuts begins about September 15 and continues throughout October. Preparatory to shipping, the processes of washing, bleaching, sorting, and sacking, all done by hand, sometimes delay arrivals in America to the extent of missing a large part of the most favorable market.

INCREASING EXPORTS OF FRENCH WALNUTS, Cont'd.

Attempts are being made to introduce suitable machinery to perform some of these functions, which would make possible the marketing of nuts in the United States within three weeks of gathering. A recent meeting of the Nut Congress (Congres de la Noix) gave particular attention to the stimulation of sales in the United States. Isolation of the many small units in the French walnut industry has so far worked to the advantage of the American grower. Where cooperation is not a general practice, small growers are slow to make extensive capital investments which might speed up marketing processes.

BIG HOPS CROP IN ENGLAND.

The total production of hops in England for the present season amounts to 49,840,000 pounds according to the preliminary statement issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries on October 18, 1924. This is an increase of 24,192,000 pounds over last year when the crop harvested amounted to 25,648,000 pounds. However, a larger acreage than usual was left unpicked last year because of the regulations of the Hop Controller. Hops this year gave by far the heaviest yield per acre on record in England, amounting to 1,925 pounds as compared with a yield of 1,023 pounds per acre in 1923. This is the largest crop harvested since 1914 when the total production amounted to 56,784,000 pounds. The total area under hops at that time was 10,000 acres more than the present area of 25,897 acres.

The 1924 crop will be the last one under government control as that arrangement will terminate August 1925. It was established as a war measure in 1917 when growers were ordered by the Food Controller to plow up half their acreage of hops in order to grow food crops. In 1920 it was extended for a further period of five years. A system of control was established under which all hops were pooled and the controller sold the hops to the brewers according to their requirements. Foreign hops could only be imported by licenses issued to cover deficiencies of English hops. The average acreage under hops in the years 1909-1913 amounted to 33,797 acres which was cut to 16,946 acres in 1917. The present acreage of 25,897 acres is still small compared to prewar.

THE CANADIAN CITRUS FRUIT MARKET

Since Canada is already our leading citrus fruit market the question of interest to the American producer and shipper is whether Canadian demand for American fruit can be increased either at the expense of our competitors or by increasing consumption. Only the broad aspects of the problem will be presented here in order to obtain a general perspective of the entire situation.

The Canadian market furnishes the most important foreign outlet for American exports of citrus fruit. Out of an average annual exportation of 2,011,000 boxes of oranges, 208,000 boxes of lemons, and 233,000 boxes of grapefruit during the three year period ended June 30, 1924, Canada took 91.8 per cent of the oranges, 81.7 per cent of the lemons and 88.8 per cent of the grapefruit.

The United States, however, is not Canada's only source of supply, although Canada spent for American fruit about 88.5 per cent of her total average annual expenditure of $8,199,000 during the three years above mentioned. The balance of $858,000 represents the value of the competitive fruit which American citrus fruit exporters had to face in the Canadian market.

The highly developed industrial section of southeastern Canada furnishes the chief market for American oranges and grapefruit. American lemons, however, are sold principally in the markets of the Prairie Provinces because of keen Sicilian competition in eastern Canada. Montreal, Toronto, a/ Saskatoon and Regina constitute the chief citrus fruit markets of the Dominion. Each of these markets serves as a distributing center for surrounding cities of lesser importance.

COMPETITION IN THE CANADIAN MARKET

This country furnishes about 94 per cent of Canada's annual imports of grapefruit, over 66 per cent of the lemons and over 94 per cent of the oranges. Jamaica and Cuba furnish the balance of the grapefruit not supplied by the United States and Sicily the balance of the lemons.

ORANGES

The small part of the orange trade supplied by sources other than the United States is accounted for by Japan, Jamaica, Spain, Palestine and Mexico. Japan has been shipping mandarin oranges to the Canadian market annually for many years. These are more of a novelty, however, and come in usually during the month of December for the Christmas trade. The Canadian import statistics show that some oranges are imported from the United Kingdom. Imports from that country of course consist entirely of transhipments, principally of Spanish and Palestine oranges. The quantity imported through the United Kingdom as far as can be judged from the import value probably ranges between 20,000 and 25,000 boxes annually. Occasionally Mexican oranges are seen on the market, but owing to the distance and transportation charges, the expense is too great to permit successful competition with American oranges on a large scale.

a/ Add Winnipeg, Vancouver, Hamilton, Ottawa, Quebec, Calgary, London, Edmonton, Moose Jaw,

ORANGES-CONT'D.

A tabulation of the average monthly imports of citrus fruit into Canada from all foreign sources during the three year period ended June 30, 1924, shows that orange imports from the United States are heaviest from March through July and again during the month of December. Japanese oranges, as previously indicated, are on the market chiefly during December. The few Spanish and other foreign oranges imported into Canada come on the market in largest quantity from November to February inclusive.

GRAPEFRUIT

The United States figures as the source of supply for about 94 per cent of Canada's average annual imports of grapefruit. Out of an average annual importation of 17,900,000 pounds, during the three year period ended June 30, 1924, imports from the United States averaged 16,738,000 pounds annually. The only other sources of supply are Jamaica and Cuba. Imports from Jamaica averaged 700,000 pounds annually and those from Cuba 340,000 pounds. While imports from these countries are small they are sufficient to exert a stabilizing effect on the market.

The distribution of carlot shipments of American grapefruit during 1922, the latest year for which complete statistics are available, shows that California shipped 44 cars and Florida 96 cars to the Canadian market. The Prairie Provinces took 45 cars while the markets of Eastern Canada, Montreal and Toronto principally, took 95 cars. A carload of grape fruit usually contains about 360 boxes.

Receipts of American grapefruit are heaviest during the months November to June, inclusive. The small quantities arriving from Jamaica and Cuba are heaviest from July to October inclusive and accordingly are not strongly competitive with American fruit.

LEMONS

In lemons the United States encounter keen competition in the Canadian citrus fruit market. The Canadian demand for lemons is supplied entirely by the United States and Italy, 66 per cent of the annual requirements coming from California and the balance from Sicily. While lemons from both Sicliy and California are on the market on considerable quantities all the year round, the Canadian import statistics show that receipts from California run heaviest during the first seven months of the year, namely, from January 1, to July 31, and those from Sicily from the first of June to the end of the year.

Transportation costs have resulted in dividing the Canadian lemon market into two sections, the eastern half going to Sicily and the western half to California.

The markets of Eastern Canada, namely, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and London, carry heavy supplies of Sicilian lemons all the year round, while the western markets, such as Winnipeg, Calgary, Regina and Edmonton, are practically bare of Sicilian lemons but carry California lemons all the year round.

LEMONS-,CONT'D.

This does not mean that California lemons are not sold in the large markets of Eastern Canada but that when they are sold there they must compete with comparatively cheap lemons from Sicily. Sicilian lemons on the other hand cannot be disposed of profitably in the far western markets because of the expensive rail haul from New York or Eastern Canadian points to the Prairie Provinces.

TRANSHIPMENTS THROUGH NEW YORK.

Large quantities of the lemons imported by Canada from Italy are brought in by way of American ports because of the lack of adequate transportation facilities connecting Palermo and Messina with Canadian markets. Considerable quantities of Italian lemons are also imported into Canada from ports of the United Kingdom, particularly during the first months of the season when navigation on the St. Lawrence is still possible. With the closing of navigation in December the bulk of the trade shifts to New York where Canadian dealers make their purchases and tranship to Montreal and Toronto.

The Canadian price on a large bulk of the Sicilian lemon imports is therefore the New York auction price plus transportation and the middleman's profit. Sicilian lemons landed in the United States and reexported to Canada, of course, come in free of duty. While Canadian buyers have an advantage over the American buyer in that they are not required to pay the import duty of 2¢ per pound, the railroad freight rate from New York to Montreal of 69¢ per 100 pounds plus other incidental handling charges, tends to equalize the effect of the American tariff. Sicilian lemons, however, can still be sold at much lower prices than California lemons because of the comparatively low cost of production in Italy as compared with California.

This movement of California lemons into the markets of Western Canada, indicates that California shippers find it more profitable to market their lemons there than in the eastern markets. While no regular series of price data are available for Winnipeg, Regina, and other western markets the quotations published from time to time show that American lemons bring much better prices in the western than in the eastern markets which carry supplies of Sicilian lemons the year round.

Quotations published in the Canadian Grocer for the last week of October for example, were as follows: at Montreal - Messina 300s, $5.00 to $6.00 and California 300s, $5.00 to $6.00. Italian lemons were not quoted on the western markets but California's brought $8.00 per case in Winnipeg and $8.50 per case in Regina. This same spread is noted during other weeks of the year when prices are quoted.

TRANSSHIPMENTS,-CON'T'D.

That it is seen that the cost of the long rail haul from California and Florida to the Eastern seaboard and to the Canadian markets is an important factod in the competition which the American growers must meet not only in the Canadian market but in the domestic market as well.

Lemons can be shipped from Sicily to Montreal at 17¢ per box or 20¢ per 100 pounds less than the cost of shipping from California to Montreal. The rate on lemons from Palermo to Winnipeg, however, is from $0.92 to $1.94 per 100 pounds higher than the rate from, Los Angeles to Winnipeg. Under such conditions it can be seen that Sicilian competition in the markets of Western Canada is unpractical.

The freight rate on oranges from Orlando, Florida, to Montreal is $1.55-3/4 per 100 pounds as compared with $1.55 per 100 pounds from Los Angeles to Montreal. The rate from Orlando to Winnipeg, however, is $2.09 per 100 pounds as against $1.695 per 100 pounds from Los Angeles to Winnipeg. California shippers therefore have an advantage of 40¢ per 100 pounds over Florida shippers in the markets of the Prairie Provinces but the rate to Montreal is practically the same from both points.

The following tabulation gives the transportation rates on citrus fruit between various foreign and domestic points with particular reference to the Canadian market.

Transportation Rates on Citrus Fruit

FROM	TO	Rate per 100 lbs.
On Lemons -		
Palermo	New York	$0.606
New York	Montreal	.69
Los Angeles	New York	1.50
Los Angeles	Montreal	1.50
New York 1/	Winnipeg	2.975
New York 1/	Winnipeg	1.955
Los Angeles,	Winnipeg	1.65
New York	Quebec	.745
On Oranges and Grapefruit -		
Orlando	New York	1.15
Los Angeles.	New York	1.55
Los Angeles	Montreal	1.55
Orlando	Montreal	1.55-3/4
Los Angeles	Winnipeg	1.695
Orlando	Winnipeg	2.09
Key West	New York	1.52
Key West	Montreal	1.91

1/ Less than carload lots.
2/ Carload lots.

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION IN CANADA

The annual importation of citrus fruit into the Canadian market represents the annual consumption. No per capita consumption figure based on Canadian import figures can be worked out because the Canadian import statistics with the exception of grapefruit are given in value only. Considering the fact, however, that the United States supplies over 94 per cent of the grapefruit and oranges and more than 66 per cent of the lemons consumed in the Dominion, the per capita consumption of American citrus fruit may be taken as an approximate indication of the total per capita consumption.

The population of Canada exclusive of the Yukon and the Northwest Territories, according to the census of 1921 stood at 8,776,000. The number of occupied dwellings was 1,768,129 and the number of families, 1,901,227. The average number of persons per dwelling was 4.96 while the average number of persons per family was 4.62.

The following table worked out on the above basis shows the consumption of citrus fruit in Canada during the year ended June 30, 1924.

CONSUMPTION OF CITRUS FRUIT IN CANADA

Item	Per Dwelling	Per Family	Per Capita
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Grapefruit.....	11.5	10.7	2.3
Lemons.....	7.5	7.0	1.5
Oranges.....	89.7	83.4	18.0

The per capita consumption of citrus fruit in the United States works out at 6.5 pounds for grapefruit, 3.7 pounds for lemons and 21.9 pounds for oranges. These figures are based on the official estimates of the 1923 crop to which were added the net imports of foreign produced citrus fruit. Exports of the domestic crop were then deducted in order to arrive at the remaining available supply. The results were then divided by 112,000,000, the estimated population of the United States during 1923. The gross weight of a box of grapefruit was placed at 90 pounds, oranges at 78 pounds, and lemons at 84 pounds. Ten pounds was then deducted from each to allow for tare in arriving at the net weight of the respective boxes.

Per Capita Consumption, Cont'd.

Note: The table on consumption of citrus fruit in Canada on the preceding page applies only to consumption of American fruit as computed from American exports to Canada. Allowing for imports from other countries, total consumption per capita can be estimated at 2.5 pounds for grapefruit, 3.7 for lemons and 19.1 for oranges. These figures indicate that the per capita consumption of oranges and lemons is about the same as in the United States, but that the consumption of grapefruit is considerably less than half that in this country. The logical conclusion is that considerably more grapefruit could be marketed in Canada, while the market for oranges and lemons can be expected to increase at about the same rate as in the United States.

It should be borne in mind in this connection that 60 per cent of the entire population of Canada is centered on the lower lakes and the St. Lawrence River. The actual per capita consumption in this highly industrialized and densely populated area is no doubt much higher than the statistical figure for all of Canada. It would perhaps compare favorably with the per capita consumption in our own centers of dense population, such as New York, where the actual per capita consumption is no doubt much higher than the statistical per capita consumption for the entire country.

Tariffs.

The Canadian import duty on grape fruit is $1.00 per 100 pounds. Imports from British possessions, however, Australia excepted, enjoy a preference of 50 per cent so that the duty on grapefruit from such countries is only 50¢ per 100 pounds. This preference is particularly advantageous for shippers in Jamaica who annually supply Canada with about 700,000 lbs. of grapefruit. Oranges and lemons are allowed free entry.

The distribution of carlot shipments of citrus fruit from California and Florida during the calendar year 1922 is shown in Table A and B on page 526. Table A gives the distribution from points in California to points in the United States and Canada while Table B shows the same for Florida. Table C on page 527 gives the distribution of American carlot shipments of citrus fruit in the Canadian market during the calendar year 1922. Table D on page 527 gives the average annual value of the Canadian imports of citrus fruits from the United States and other countries during the three years ended June 30, 1924. Table E on page 527 gives the average annual exports of citrus fruit from the United States to Canada and to all other countries during the three year period ended June 30, 1924.

Table A. Carlot Shipments of California Citrus Fruits, 1922.

MONTH	Grapefruit			Lemons			Oranges			Mixed Citrus		
	United States	Canada	Total	United States	Canada	Total	United States	Canada	Total	United States	Canada	Total
Jan.	36	1	37	666	27	693	3930	368	4298	24	-	24
Feb.	37	-	37	742	29	771	1905	190	2095	16	-	16
Mar.	41	1	42	985	23	1008	4535	415	4950	43	4	47
Apr.	39	2	41	999	41	1040	3573	357	3930	40	5	45
May	38	7	45	1940	30	1970	3257	228	3485	76	6	81
June	119	22	141	1822	27	1849	2054	189	2243	30	2	32
July	38	10	48	915	4	919	1522	118	1640	1	-	1
Aug.	4	1	5	833	7	840	1399	95	1494	6	6	12
Sept.	2	-	2	611	15	626	1385	86	1471	3	-	3
Oct.	-	-	-	211	9	220	1186	93	1279	-	1	1
Nov.	16	-	16	387	9	396	1928	289	2217	3	-	3
Dec.	24	-	24	330	9	339	3968	227	4195	8	-	8
Total	394	44	438	10,441	230	10,671	30,643	2,655	33,298	249	24	273

Table B. Carlot Shipments of Florida Citrus Fruits, 1922.

MONTH	Grapefruit			Oranges 1/			Tangerines			Mixed Citrus		
	United States	Canada	Total	United States	Canada	Total	United States	Canada	Total	United States	Canada	Total
Jan.	125	2	127	700	3	703	76	-	76	471	2	473
Feb.	283	7	290	1208	5	1213	18	-	18	707	3	710
Mar.	762	12	774	1094	2	1096	1	-	1	552	1	553
Apr.	1416	38	1454	631	-	631				510	1	511
May	608	8	616	305	-	305				175	-	175
June	82	-	82	23	-	23				41	-	41
July	-	-	-	-	-	-				2	-	2
Aug.	2	-	2	-	-	-				-	-	-
Sept.	1	-	1	-	-	-				6	-	6
Oct.	76	7	83	582	12	594				145	-	145
Nov.	321	15	336	991	8	999	107	1	108	512	6	518
Dec.	191	7	198	1296	8	1304	112	1	113	714	8	722
Total	3867	96	3963	6830	38	6868	314	2	316	3835	21	3856

1/ Carlot Shipments of Florida Oranges do not include ventilator shipments for which statistics are not available. Total carlot shipments from Florida during 1922 amounted to 31,061 cars.

Addenda

In estimating Canadian consumption of lemons it should be noted that while Canadian statistics show American lemons as representing 66% of the total value of lemon imports, the actual quantity imported from the United States is not relatively this great. The quantity represented by the import valuation varies with the difference in price of the fruit in the country of origin. Taking the unit value of Canadian imports of lemons from Sicily as equal to the unit value of American imports from that country, we find that the United States during recent years supplied about 38 per cent of Canada's annual lemon imports and other countries, principally Sicily, about 62 per cent.

The $461,000 annually spent by Canada for lemons from countries/1 other than from the United States would purchase at the average import value/2 of $0.023 per pound approximately 20,000,000 pounds of lemons. Adding that amount to the 12,000,000 pounds annually imported from the United States gives a total annual supply of 32,000,000 lbs. With a Canadian population of 8,788,000 this allows for a consumption of 3.7 lbs. per capita.

/1 Principally from Sicily

/2 Average wholesale price in country of export at time of exportation.

Table C. Carlot Distribution of American Citrus Fruit[1] in Canada (1922)

Provinces	Grapefruit		Lemons		Oranges		Tangerines		Mixed Citr	
	Calif.	Fla.	Calif.	Fla.	Calif.	Fla.[2]	Calif.	Fla.	Calif.	Fla.
Alberta	5	5	59	-	267	-	-	-	9	-
Brit. Columbia	3	-	-	-	166	-	-	-	2	-
Manitoba	6	18	45	-	244	1	-	-	3	-
Ontario	16	48	37	-	1181	26	-	2	3	14
Quebec	11	20	27	-	513	11	-	-	-	5
Saskatchewan	3	5	59	-	204	-	-	-	7	-
New Brunswick	-	-	1	-	42	-	-	-	-	-
Nova Scotia	-	-	2	-	35	-	-	-	-	2
Prince Ed. Island	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Total	44	96	230	-	2655	38	-	2	24	21

1/ In converting carlot shipments to the actual number of cases, it is necessary to multiply the grapefruit figure by 360, the lemon figure by 406, the orange figure by 360 and the tangerine figure by 720.

2/ Carlot shipments of Florida oranges do not include ventilator shipments for which statistics are not available. Total carlot shipments from Florida during 1922 amounted to 31,061 cars.

Table D. Average Annual Value of Canadian Citrus Fruit Imports
Three-year Period Ended June 30, 1924

Item	From United States	Other Foreign Countries	Total	% from U. S.
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Grapefruit	720,721	48,930	769,651	93.6
Lemons	906,328	461,171	1,367,499	66.3
Oranges	5,712,195	347,416	6,059,611	94.3
Limes	1,830	-	1,830	100.0
Total	7,341,074	857,517	8,198,591	88.5

Table E. Average Annual Exports of Citrus Fruits from the United States
Three-year Period Ended June 30, 1924.

Item	To Canada	Other Foreign countries	Total	Per cent to Canada
	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	
Grapefruit	206,406	26,118	232,524	88.8
Lemons	168,920	37,858	206,778	81.7
Oranges	1,846,599	164,021	2,010,620	91.8

THE FOREIGN CITRUS FRUIT SITUATION

The problems which American producers must meet in selling citrus fruit in overseas markets are quite different from those encountered in the Canadian market. We find a ready sale for most of our citrus fruits in Canada where the problems are practically the same as those in our own market. In Great Britain and on the Continent, however, American fruit encounters the keenest of competition. Any study of conditions to be met in these markets must begin with consideration of the present and potential production of citrus fruits in other countries. Oranges rank first among our exports to Great Britain. Since that fruit bulks largest in our citrus export trade, it will be given first consideration in world production. Producing countries other than the United States will be discussed in the order of their shipments to British markets as shown by the most recent trade statistica available.

ORANGES

Spain

Spain easily leads as the chief source of supply for oranges imported into British and other European markets. Oranges also rank among the important export crops of Spain. Investigations conducted by Miss Lila K. Thompson, of the United States Department of Agriculture, reveal that no annual official statistics are compiled on this product, but that occasional estimates are made by the agronomical engineers of the various provinces. As there is no definite census on which they can base their estimates or by which the estimates can be checked, it is impossible to gauge the accuracy of such figures.

Two such estimates put out by these engineers give some idea of the production in the period just preceding the war, and a post-war period, probably about 1921.

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF ORANGES IN SPAIN INCLUDING THE CANARIES, EXCLUDING MELILIA

	Unit	Pre-war	Post-war
Area of regular plantations	Acres	117,000	115,000
No. of trees on regular plantations.	Number	14,673,000	14,227,000
Total number of trees	Number	14,851,000	14,710,000
Production	Boxes/a	23,673,000	22,748,000

a 78 pounds gross weight.

Source: Ministerio de Fomento, Direccion General de Agricultura, Minas y Montes.

Pre-war: Avance Estadistico de la requeza que en Espana representa la produccion media anual de arboles y arbustos frutales, tuberculos, raices y bulbos. Resumen hecho por la Junta Consultiva Agronomica de las Memorias de 1910. Madrid, 1913.

Post-war: Avance Estadistico de la Produccion agricola en Espana, Resumen hecho por la Junta Consultiva Agronomica de la Memorias de 1922, Madried, 1923.

ORANGES, Cont'd.

Spain, Cont'd.

These estimates indicate a slight decrease in orange production in recent years as compared to the pre-war period, which is substantiated by trade figures. Of this production over four-fifths are found in the Levant, chiefly in Valencia and Castellon. The rest is produced in the other Mediterranean regions. According to the American Consul at Seville, production in that area runs to an average of 154,000 boxes of 78 pounds, while Malaga is credited with some 130,000 boxes. The Consul reports an estimated increased production in 1922 over 1921 of from 25 to 30 per cent in Malaga. However, since no increases of note are recorded in Valencia and Castellon, the important producing areas, it appears that production is not increasing in Spain.

These rough estimates show that Spain is producing only slightly more than the estimated 20,000,000 boxes of all grades of citrus shipped out of Florida during the season 1923-24, of which 12 million were oranges and 8 million were grapefruit. Domestic consumption is not nearly so great as in the United States, however, which liberates much greater quantities for foreign trade.

Palestine

Palestine oranges are held by many people to be superior in flavor to those of any other part of the world. During the pre-war years good markets in Constantinople, Odessa, and other southeastern European ports consumed the bulk of the exported fruit, amounting to about 60 per cent of the annual crop as estimated by Mr. Addison E. Southard, one-time American Consul at Jerusalem. The war checked many enterprises directed toward developing oranges in Palestine, particularly those of the Jaffa area, although much excellent fruit grows in the Jericho region, on the Plains of Sharon, and near Tyre on the Phoenician Coast. Having the Consul's estimated average pre-war export of 879,000 boxes of 78 pounds, and basing the yields for pre-war years and for the years 1920 to 1922 on the assumption that about 60 per cent of the annual production is exported to Great Britain, we get the following production table:

Year	Production in boxes of 78 lbs. gross
Pre-war average	1,465,000
1920	297,000
1921	585,000
1922	1,126,000

ORANGES, Cont'd.

Palestine, Cont'd.

The greatest drawback to the expansion of orange production in Palestine has been the lack of marketing organizations to reach western European markets. The Jaffa Orange Growers and Shippers, organized in 1921, have done much to rehabilitate orcharding through irrigation, and to organize the marketing of citrus fruit and citrus products. Some American capital is interested in such activities. In the last few years it has been part of the British Empire's policy to encourage citrus production in Palestine, aiding such work in various ways, among them being direct steamship service from Jaffa to England during the shipping season. In a report dated August 20, 1921, Mr. Southard, then Consul at Jerusalem, states that in Judea, the principal fruit-producing province of Palestine, where there were some 4,500 acres of orange groves just before the war, losses of acreage during the war had not been replaced. He estimated the probable area at about 3,000 acres. The growing season runs from April to October, during which period irrigation is depended upon for water supply.

Australia

The Official Yearbook for the Commonwealth of Australia for the years 1915 and 1919 to 1923 give the following figures for the area and production of oranges:

Year	Area	Production
	Acres	Bushels
1914	a 15,562	b 1,341,878
1918	c 23,366	2,313,619
1919	c 24,957	2,209,395
1920	c 26,342	2,263,169
1921	30,881	2,582,267
1922	31,805	2,863,614

a Excluding Victoria and Tasmania.
b Excluding Tasmania.
c Excluding Victoria, Tasmania, and the Federal Capital Territory.

Opportunities to market American oranges in Australia are decreasing, Australian production is increasing, together with machinery for handling and marketing the crop. While the Australian crop does not compete in season with that of America either at home or in Europe, American supplies are becoming less necessary in Australia to supplement the domestic crop.

Australians say that their greatest problem is not one of increasing production to supply home needs - that the quantity is more than sufficient

ORANGES, Cont'd.

Australia, Cont'd.

now - but that lack of effective storage facilities prohibits the spreading of the supply over the balance of the year. The result is that the crop must be disposed of rapidly to overseas points, and importations made later on from America. Such importations, however, will continue to shrink even when normal conditions are not disturbed by quarantines and other restrictive measures. With adequate storage and with production increasing at its present rate, there will be less need for American citrus. The Australian appetite for oranges is capable of considerable improvement.

New South Wales leads in orange production followed by Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia. Exports began in 1921. In 1922 30,000 cases of oranges reached England during the season March to September.

South Africa

Since the first citrus shipment went from the Cape to Liverpool in 1907, South African citrus production has made slow but steady progress. Orange production figures carried in the Yearbook for the Union are shown below:

Year	Number of trees
1911	985,601
1918	1,775,642
1919 a	1,246,910
1920 a	1,282,410
1921	1,810,900

a For principal districts only.

These figures do not include Rhodesia, which exported 24,000 boxes in 1922 against 18,000 in 1921.

The figure for 1921 is the most recent one for the total number of trees in the Union. It is almost twice as large as the 1911 figure. If exports are a guide to increased production, then later figures on trees should show substantial increases over 1921. Exports, however, could increase without increasing the number of trees, since in 1921-22 about 40 per cent of the standing trees were under four years old and not yet bearing heavily. The trade figures show steady increases in exports of oranges to Great Britain since 1911.

ORANGES, Cont'd.

Italy

Scanty production figures indicate that the prewar average annual production of Italian oranges and mandarines was 8,986,000 boxes of 78 pounds. The annual post-war yields have been about 7,605,000 boxes.

Italian interest in citrus favored lemon culture as long as the markets for fresh fruit and culls for making citrate and essential oils were strong. According to a report on the Italian citrus industry, by E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London, these markets, especially those dealing with lemon by-products, have been extremely weak since the war. The result has been a renewed interest in oranges, which has resulted in increased areas having been set out to that fruit. Being a recent development, the new groves have not yet had much effect upon the export trade in Italian oranges. In a few years, however, there should be an appreciable increase noticeable.

LEMONS

Italy

Italy holds the preeminent place among countries producing lemons for export as does Spain among producers of oranges. While Italy produces almost as many oranges as it does lemons, its oranges have never become the factor in international trade that the lemons have. Following are figures on area and production of citrus fruit in Italy:

Area	Acreage		
	1913	1921	1922
	Acres	Acres	Acres
Uncultivated	153,696	149,743	149,743
Cultivated	114,160	118,114	117,867
Total	267,856	267,857	267,610

Fruit	Production		
	1913	1921	1922
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Total citrus fruits	1,932,332	1,353,404	1,493,396
For Provinces in which the greatest production occurs:			
Lemons	948,860	677,694	764,555
Oranges	906,532	615,033	659,396
Mandarines	69,445	48,722	55,776

Notizie Periodiche di Statistica Agraria, June, 1923, p.219; April, 1922, p. 156; April, 1914, p. 165.

LEMONS, Cont'd.

Italy, Cont'd.

It will be noted that the production of lemons, oranges, and mandarines in the principal provinces of Italy is practically the total production of citrus fruits. Some fruit is produced in provinces other than those included in the total for the various classes of citrus fruit, but this production is relatively unimportant. Citrus areas have varied little in extent since pre-war days, but yields in all three classes of fruits have fallen below the 1913 level. Restricted markets and increased production elsewhere, especially in the United States, have caused lemons to be somewhat neglected in Italy for more remunerative crops. Sicily is the center of the industry, and is the region reacting most rapidly to shifting market conditions.

Mr. Foley's report on Italian citrus production shows that while the cost of production of Italian lemons has increased to the point of rendering the industry unprofitable as a whole, costs still have not gone as high as five times prewar costs, as Italians would have us believe. Profits have been so reduced, however, that much lemon land has gone out of cultivation, and been replaced, as indicated earlier, by oranges and non-citrus crops. So much depends for the well-being of the Italian lemon industry upon the prices received for by-products that the low prices for those products, which have ruled for the last few years, have also added to the depression in the lemon industry.

When high prices are paid for culls for the manufacture of by-products, growers are not so careful in grading their product. Low cull prices, however, create the desire among growers to include as much fruit in the export grades as the exporters can be induced to accept. It is reported that when culls are not in demand, and the price in New York per box is below $3.50, then the profit goes out of Italian lemons. Since 1922, there have been many months when the price went below $3.50, with a resulting decline in exports. The Verdelli, or summer lemons, which come on the market in June, are the only ones certain to bring a profit, but they represent a comparatively small part of the total crop. Production of Verdellis involves exposing the roots of the trees to the point of bringing them near death. The result is a retarding of the blossoming period a month or more after the natural time. Just before the orchards are about to die, the roots are again covered; growth is forced, and the fruit is set. Such methods shorten the life of the trees appreciably. Under the circumstances, however, many growers are willing to take their returns on the Verdellis and replace the ruined orchards with oranges or other crops.

LEMONS, Cont'd.

Spain

Lemons are of much less importance in Spain than oranges. There is very little information, official or private, concerning Spanish lemon production, but according to estimates similar to those for oranges, it has apparently declined somewhat along with that of oranges. Exports, on the other hand, have been about two or three times as great as before the war, although the aggregate thus disposed of is of comparatively little importance.

ESTIMATED LEMON PRODUCTION IN SPAIN INCLUDING CANARIES, EXCLUDING MELILLA

	Unit	Pre-war	Post-war
Area of regular plantations	Acres	5,200	4,400
No. of trees on regular plantations	Number	599,000	438,000
Total number of trees	Number	739,000	625,000
Production	Boxes	921,000	781,000

a 1 box contains 84 pounds.
Source: Same as those for Spanish orange production.

Australia

The Australian Yearbook statistics on the area and production of lemons are given below:

Year	Area	Production
	Acres	Bushels
1914	a 3,426	b 297,110
1918	c 3,550	412,464
1919	c 3,732	402,580
1920	c 3,876	436,920
1921	4,918	464,572
1922	4,865	516,164

a Excluding Victoria and Tasmania. b Excluding Tasmania.
c Excluding Victoria, Tasmania, and the Federal Capital Territory.

The situation in Australia lemons is quite similar to that of oranges. The volume of trade with the United States, however, is light at best, representing a very small fraction of the American export trade in citrus fruit.

LEMONS, Cont'd.

South Africa

Lemons are next in importance to oranges among South African citrus fruits. Their production is increasing, but as yet has not become a factor in the international lemon trade, and therefore will not be discussed here.

GRAPEFRUIT

In every country other than the United States producing grapefruit, the only reliable guides to production conditions are the export figures.

Cuba

Of the several West Indian Islands and Central American states producing grapefruit for export, Cuba is the most important with respect to the quantities marketed in the United States. Statistics of exports of grapefruit from Cuba to the United States, which means primarily from the Isle of Pines, as shown by consular invoices for the past three seasons are as follows: In 1920-21, 176,802 crates; 1921-22, 152,480 crates; 1922-23, 229,621 crates. Shipments to Canada and England during the 1922-23 season brought the total to nearly 250,000 crates, and the indications are that the 1923-24 figures will be greater. Production seems to be receiving encouragement, with trees coming into bearing each year.

South Africa

South Africa is the leading source of grapefruit offering any competition to the American product in European markets. Grapefruit culture is gaining popularity in the Union, but as yet very incomplete statistical material on production is available. The Yearbook of the Union for 1922 says that 16,632 trees were grown in the regions producing for export, of which about half were over five years old and only a hundred had reached the age of 15 years or more. Export figures, however, show constant increases. By 1922 the Union was furnishing grapefruit for British consumption in larger quantities than any other part of the Empire, and was second in importance to the United States in that commodity.

Porto Rico

Although Porto Rico produces fair quantities of grapefruit, most of it goes to Europe and not to the United States. Of the 360,530 boxes shipped out in 1922, scarcely any came to American markets. Production, however, is increasing there. The number of boxes exported rose from 296,613 boxes in 1916 to 566,657 boxes in 1924.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN CITRUS FRUITS

ORANGES

The United States is an exporter and not an importer of oranges. Competition from other sources, therefore, will be met abroad and not at home. We will first examine the contributions made by the important orange-producing countries to the international trade in that fruit, and then analyze the effects of these contributions upon the various consuming countries as regards their providing markets for American oranges.

Spain

Spain dominates the orange trade. Her total exports do not yet equal the pre-war figure of 21,365,000 boxes. The 1923 figure stood at 13,030,000. Spanish oranges are known and used all over western and eastern Europe and represent the most serious competition the American product must meet. While production in that country has been shown to be at a standstill, freer movements of European trade are drawing more fruit into the market and so increasing exports. Great Britain is the greatest single consumer of Spanish oranges, in 1922 taking about 8,7 million boxes out of a total of 11,3 million exported.

Italy

The Italian orange export trade, the only other besides Spain of European origin, has been steadily losing ground. In 1913, 3,691,000 boxes were exported against 2,299,000 in 1923. Irregularities in the Italian lemon industry are said to be forcing additional land into orange cultivation, but so far the effect has not been felt in exports.

British Empire

All other important sources of oranges offering competition to the American product are found within British influence. Of these sources, the most important is Palestine.

Palestine

Oranges from Palestine are rapidly assuming great importance on the British market, where most of them entering into export trade are sold. Before 1921 that region was reported as Asiatic Turkey. In that year exports amounted to 350,981 boxes, and then to 675,435 in 1922. As transportation and marketing facilities improve, exports may be expected to go higher.

ORANGES, CONTINUED

British Empire, Continued

South Africa

Exports from the Cape and Rhodesia have increased from 17,289 boxes in 1913 to 237,474 boxes in 1922. This region is the most promising potential source of oranges within the Empire. South African oranges, however, do not compete in season with American fruit as do those from Palestine.

West Indies

Supplies from this source on British markets are quite steady. They amounted to 106,199 boxes in 1913 and to 91,962 boxes in 1922.

Seasonal Trend in the Orange Trade

The first oranges to arrive in any quantity on British markets come from Spain, beginning in October and running through the winter to May. American oranges begin during that month and slow up about the same time in the spring. West Indian fruit runs from October to April, according to a report from Edward A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London. Fruit from Jaffa comes on from March to May, sharing in the winter season, while South Africa and Australia have the months from May to December, meeting little competition from those sources supplying the British winter markets. It is the Spanish fruit, therefore, which is the greatest problem American oranges must face in Great Britain, although it must not be lost sight of that Palestine is increasing as a formidable rival. West Indian and Italian supplies have been shown to be barely holding their own or perhaps diminishing. Fruit from other parts of the British Empire, notably South Africa, does not compete materially with American supplies. Canada is discussed as a market for American oranges elsewhere in this issue. The problem there is somewhat different, however, in that it is not so much one of competition as of distribution and marketing.

LEMONS

Italy

The high point of exports of lemons from Italy was reached in 1914, when 8,094,000 boxes left the country. Italy is the world's main source of lemons. Since the United States is still an importer of lemons, our problem in connection with this form of citrus fruit is not to be solved in European markets, but at home and in Canada. The year 1914 was also the high point in Italian shipments to the United States, when 3,051,000 boxes came here. For 1923 our own import figures show only 1,487,000 boxes as coming from Italy.

LEMONS, CONTINUED

Italy, Continued

War conditions so weakened European markets for lemons as to throw increasing supplies upon the American and Canadian markets. The resulting low prices made necessary the present tariff to protect the growing lemon industry in California. The tariff has acted as a partial barrier to Italian fruit although low ocean freights have made it possible for Italian lemons to compete in Atlantic seabord markets, and at inland points to which freight rates are low enough to permit selling Italian fruit at a competitive price.

Protection of the American lemon industry, together with the collapse of the European markets for Italian lemons have had disastrous effects upon the Italian lemon business, both in fresh fruit and in by-products. Under present conditions, United States growers do not have a great deal to fear from the Italian product in our markets. The situation arising in competition with Italian lemons in Canada, however, presents other problems as discussed elsewhere in this issue.

GRAPEFRUIT

The only foreign market other than Canada at present of interest to the United States growers of grapefruit, is Great Britain. What little competition there is in our domestic market from outside is offered by Cuba, whose growing exports have been indicated in illustrating her increased production.

Outside of the United States no country not within the British Empire produces grapefruit in large enough quantity to enter into international trade, which practically means, producing to sell in British markets. In 1920, only 11,212 boxes of grapefruit were imported into Great Britain from the United States, as against 26,850 in 1922. Under "Other Foreign Countries," the United Kingdom records 925 boxes for 1920 and 700 for 1922. For 1920, the British West Indies sent 3,938 boxes to Great Britain against 2,550 coming the same year from South Africa. In 1922 the West Indies furnished 7,750 boxes against South Africa's 8,725. In all, for 1920 the United Kingdom imported 18,213 boxes against a total of 44,237 boxes in 1922. The trade is growing, and competition with West Indian sources is growing with the trade. South African grapefruit, like oranges, do not meet the American product in any quantity. But the total volume of trade in grapefruit from all sources is very small when compared with that of oranges or lemons, and only a small fraction of the annual American production goes overseas. However, the trade is growing, and the percentage of the total as represented by American supplies is growing with it.

FACTORS INFLUENCING DEMAND FOR AMERICAN CITRUS IN GREAT BRITAIN

The two great handicaps American citrus fruit must contend with in British markets are (a) high production costs and (b) high freight rates to market. While comparative data on production costs are not available, we know that the rate on a box of oranges from Valencia, Spain, to Liverpool is only some 30 cents, against $1.00 per box from New York or Los Angeles to Liverpool. If California oranges come overland to New York, as most of them do, there is an additional charge of $1.24 per box for freight. Even on shipments from Palestine, a box of oranges in 1921 could be laid down in Liverpool, all charges paid, for about $2.10.

British preference, expressed financially, is decidedly in favor of the relatively cheaper Spanish orange. During the height of the midwinter season, there is no doubt that the Spanish fruit can undersell anything offered from other countries in London or Liverpool. However, the experience of those in touch with British popular taste is to the effect that such markets are shown more discrimination and that quality is receiving more consideration in fruit purchases, rather than price alone. Superiority of condition, pack, and appearance generally are making their impression.

That the foreign demand for American oranges is increasing is further evidenced by the monthly export figures published by the Department of Commerce. Total exports during the 12 months ending December 31, 1923, amounted to 2,294,000 boxes valued at $8,479,000 compared with only 1,382,000 boxes valued at $6,931,000 in 1922. This increase was continued during the first three months of the current year when exports totaled 644,199 boxes as compared with 578,182 boxes during the corresponding period last year. Exports from July 1, 1923, to March 31, 1924, totaled 1,693,000 boxes as against 1,131,000 boxes during the corresponding nine months of the previous season. This increased demand is partially due to the fact that American oranges are being delivered in British markets in better condition than Spanish oranges.

Spanish oranges as a rule are smaller than the American, and when sold by weight run to more pieces of fruit per pound than do American. British diet, in common with the general European custom, regards all fruit as a dessert and not as a "between-meals" food. Consequently, the smaller fruit looks less formidable after a meal, in addition to giving the impression of providing the purchaser with "more for his money" than does the larger fruit. Use as a breakfast dish, however, and wide knowledge as to the adaptability of oranges to various culinary uses is steadily increasing demand in Great Britain for American oranges.

Jaffa oranges are held by many to be superior in flavor to those from any other source. Whatever the merits of Jaffa oranges may be, it is certain that their use in Great Britain is increasing. Coming largely in the spring months, at a low point in the Spanish and American seasons, oranges from Palestine are well received. Their cost compares favorably with that of both Spanish and American fruit at that period of the season.

FACTORS INFLUENCING DEMAND FOR AMERICAN CITRUS IN GREAT BRITAIN, Continued

American grapefruit has a relatively easier problem, in that its most outstanding competition, that from the West Indies, is not increasing in importance as a factor in the trade. No other important producing center places the bulk of its product upon the market at the same time. The items of cost and transport, therefore, do not have the same significance as in the case of oranges. When the South African and American seasons do overlap, the Empire fruit as a rule has the advantage of price, but not of quality. An important problem in increasing American grapefruit sales lies in the stimulation of the public taste for that fruit. This taste is growing and can be made to continue to grow as long as prices and economic conditions permit it.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR AMERICAN CITRUS IN OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

European countries other than Great Britain, especially Germany, have recently been showing renewed interest in American fruit, including citrus. American Consuls in that country report that with the opening of 1924 there came a popular wave of demand for fruit of every kind. Increased supplies from Spain and Italy were taken at premiums over the London market price, paying an import duty of three gold marks, or about 72 cents per case. Since pre-war days American oranges have been very scarce in Germany, owing to the expense of putting them in the markets of that country, and the poverty prevailing among the great bulk of consumers. However, with the renewal of industrial activity, potentialities in that quarter will be worth watching. American apples can pay the freight to Germany and compete with European apples. It is not too remote from probability to expect a time to come when Germany will be attracted by quality oranges, and American grapefruit.

France is well supplied with Spanish and Italian products. To introduce American citrus fruit, therefore, would entail great expense in educating the public by advertising to the point of appreciating our products. There has been but little incentive to spend money for so-called luxuries in France during the last two or three years. American fruit is already better known in Germany than it is in France. The proximity of producing countries, in addition to having citrus areas of their own, gives little reason for thinking of France as a possible market of any significance for American citrus.

In the Scandinavian countries, American citrus is little known, but meets with approval when the price is not prohibitive. Varieties of citrus fruit which could be put on the market at periods when supplies from Southern Europe are short would open the way for the more general use of the American product. So far, the bulk of the citrus used in Scandinavia has arrived via London or Hamburg, whether of American or European origin. Existing arrangements for handling make the indirect route more satisfactory than the direct route would be, in consideration of the comparatively small quantity marketed. The freight rate as of October 1, 1924, on citrus

OPPORTUNITIES FOR AMERICAN CITRUS IN OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, Cont'd.

from New York to Liverpool was $1.00 per box. This item alone is a difficult one to dispose of when trying to put American citrus in a position to compete in Europe. Citrus fruit from all sources must pay the freight from either London or Hamburg to the Scandinavian ports, but the American product is already carrying a handicap in the transatlantic rate.

Enough points have been mentioned so far to indicate that the problem of developing European markets for American citrus is not a simple one. Europeans do not consume citrus fruits in the quantities Americans are accustomed to, although the quantities are increasing. In general, the citrus production of the world is increasing, but that fact alone has not rendered citrus fruit easily available. The whole problem of selling American citrus fruit abroad resolves itself into the fact that owing to the post-war depression, Europeans are not buying luxuries, and citrus fruit, excepting lemons, are for most of the people, luxuries. Too much emphasis cannot be laid on that point in considering European potentialities for citrus consumption, since it applies in some degree also to Great Britain, our most important market. Illustrating the idea of depression is the difficulty Italy has experienced in rebuilding her markets for lemons.

American oranges are handicapped in Europe at the start by production costs and transportation which are higher than those met by oranges from competing areas. The most probable relief appears to rest in reduced freight changes, which would permit a reduction in prices to the point of widening the market among classes which at present consider oranges a luxury. American grapefruit, which is relatively little known abroad, meets practically no competition except in Great Britain. Possibilities for introducing this fruit are much brighter, therefore, than they are for pushing our oranges, under existing circumstances. Lower freight rates would enable many more Europeans to become acquainted with grapefruit. It is possible to obtain grapefruit in any European capital if price is no object, but the fruit is not commonly used by people of moderate means as it is in the United States.

There can be no definite recommendation made calculated to stimulate European consumption of American citrus fruit. Economic conditions in Europe itself are the greatest factors in the question. At present these conditions preclude any rapid expansion of our citrus trade with that continent with each actual or potential market demanding careful consideration to determine its readiness and ability to absorb citrus fruit.

HOGS AND PORK PRODUCTS: INDICES OF FOREIGN SUPPLIES, DEMAND AND PRICE

Country and Item	Unit	Sept. 1909-13 Average	Oct. 1909-13 Average	Oct. 1923	Sept. 1924	Oct. 1924
United Kingdom:						
Production -						
Fat pigs at representative English markets	Thousands	--	--	58	50	58
Pigs bought for curing in Ireland	"	a/ 118	a/ 132	122	97	125
Supplies of Brit. & Irish pork at London Central Markets	Thousand pounds	--	--	3,851	4,140	5,602
Trade -						
Imports -						
Ham and bacon	"	50,488	47,726	84,982	91,056	72,464
Lard	"	12,197	13,410	15,158	13,586	20,362
Exports -						
Bacon, hams & shoulders from U.S. to U. K.	"	22,312	18,471	37,279	25,603	c/ 23,228
Lard from U.S. to U. K.	"	11,368	9,688	13,295	12,601	c/ 16,702
Stocks -						
Hams, bacon & shoulders Liverpool end of month	Thousand boxes	--	--	21	17	6
Lard, refined, Liverpool, end of month	Thousand pounds	--	--	1,512	7,934	5,331
Prices at Liverpool -						
Wiltshire sides (Amer.)	Dollars per 100 lbs.	--	--	17.55	19.32	d/
Wiltshire sides (Can.)	"	15.69	14.87	18.58	20.21	e/ 22.03
Wiltshire sides (Dan.)	"	16.70	15.50	21.41	22.80	24.59
Lard, Prime Steam Western	"	12.50	12.50	14.46	16.04	18.05
Denmark:						
Production -						
Pigs killed in export slaughter houses	Thousands	a/ 196	a/ 240	334		
Trade -	Thousand	b/	b/		c/	c/
Exports of bacon	pounds	21,896	24,929	33,437	39,020	34,832

a/ 1911 - 1914 average b/ 1913.
c/ Preliminary d/ Not quoted.
e/ Average for first half of month.

HOGS AND PORK PRODUCTS: INDICES OF FOREIGN SUPPLIES, DEMAND AND PRICE, CONTINUED

Country and Item	Unit	Sept. 1909-13 Average	Oct. 1909-13 Average	Oct. 1923	Sept. 1924	Oct. 1924
Germany:						
Production -						
Receipt of hogs at 14 cities	Thousands	308	325	65	196	212
Slaughter of hogs at 36 centers	"	357	379	66	225	244
Trade -						
Imports -	Thousand pounds					
Bacon	"	296	282	10,373	4,482	6,049
Lard	"	17,082	18,871	34,585	23,718	25,869
Exports -						
Bacon to Germany, Belgium & Netherlands from U. S.	"	1,391	926	17,338	e/ 7,421	c/ 9,800
Lard to Germany, Belgium & Netherlands from U. S.	"	17,004	14,892	36,564	32,825	c/ 29,780
Prices -	Dollars per 100 lbs.					
Lard, Hamburg,		--	--	25.37	16.47	19.00
Margarine, Berlin	"	--	--	11.10	13.29	13.29
Hogs, live weight, Berlin	"	12.37	12.27	18.81	17.90	17.58
Potatoes, feeding, Berlin	"	.33	.31			
Barley, feeding, Leipzig	"	1.73	1.70	1.34		
United States:						
Production -						
Inspected slaughter hogs	Thousands	1,905	2,421	4,328	2,857	
Trade -						
Exports of bacon, hams and shoulders	Thousand pounds	30,317	25,161	72,341	43,117	c/ 39,610
Exports of lard	"	37,503	33,825	76,378	65,810	c/ 62,802
Stocks -						
Lard in cold storage end of month	"	d/ 83,755	d/ 46,838	35,225	84,198	c/ 31,566
Prices -	Dollars per 100 lbs.					
Hogs, Chicago		8.15	7.93	7.42	9.57	9.91
Lard, prime steam, Chicago	"	11.24	11.20	15.22	16.25	18.05

c/ Preliminary. d/ 1919-1923 average.
e/ Cumberland sides included in exports of bacon as in years prior to 1922.

BUTTER PRICES IN LONDON, COPENHAGEN, AND NEW YORK

(By Cable)

Market and butter	October 30, 1924	November 6, 1924	November 13, 1924
	Cents per lb.	Cents per lb.	Cents per lb.
Copenhagen, Official Quotation	45 3/4	43	42.8
New York, 92 score	40 1/2	41	41.5
London:			
Danish	48	45 1/4	45.0
Dutch, unsalted	47 1/2	46	44.0
Irish	44	42	....
Irish, unsalted	45 1/4	45 3/4	....
New Zealand	45 1/4	44 1/4	41.9
Australian	40 3/4	40	38.4
Australian, unsalted	.....	.....	39.8
Canadian	39 1/4	39 1/4	36.9
Canadian, unsalted	41	41	38.2
Argentine, unsalted	41 1/4	40 1/4	38.6
Siberian	35 1/4	32 3/4	33.6
American	37 1/4	36 3/4	34.0
American, unsalted	40	38	37.7

Quotations are an average of the range of prices.
Quotations converted at exchange of the day.

GERMAN HOG AND FAT MARKETS

(By Cable)

Items	Unit	Week ending October 29	November 5	November 12
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets	Number	51,423	48,382	55,110
Prices of hogs, Berlin	$per 100 lbs.	16.69	16.75	16.15
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg	"	19.23	18.42	17.81
Price of margarine, Berlin	"	13.29	13.29	13.29

PRICES OF AMERICAN APPLES IN BRITISH MARKETS
(Week ending November 15, 1924)

Variety and grade	Origin	Market	Week ending Nov. 8, 1924	Week ending Nov. 15, 1924
			Per barrel	Per barrel
Yorks All grades.....	Virginia	London	$5.49 - $6.40	$5.23 - $6.02
" " "	"	Liverpool	5.03 - 5.95	5.23 - 6.26
Jonathans" "	"	"	5.03 - 6.17	.... - ....
Yellow Newtowns ".....	"	"	4.80 - 5.72	4.63 - 6.49
Ben Davis All grades	"	"	4.80 - 5.72	4.63 - 6.49
" " " "	Maine	"	.... -	5.10 - 5.68
Winesaps " "	Virginia	"	4.12 - 5.72	4.40 - 5.79
Stayman Winesaps " "	"	London	.... -	5.10
Ganos " "	"	Liverpool	.... -	5.23 - 6.49
Baldwins " "	Maine	"	.... -	5.10 - 7.08
Rhode Island Greenings				
All grades.....	"	"	.... -	4.63 - 5.79
			Per box	Per box
Jonathans				
Extra fancy.....	Oregon-Wash.	"	.... -	2.32 - 3.24
" "	Washington	London	2.97 - 3.43	.... - ....
Fancy	Oregon	Liverpool	2.52 - 2.97	2.32 - 3.24
"	Washington	"	.... -	2.32 - 3.24
"	"	London	2.74 - 2.97	.... - ....
C grade.....	"	Liverpool	.... -	1.85 - 2.78
"	Oregon	"	1.83 - 2.29	1.85 - 2.78
"	Washington	London	2.52 - 2.74	.... - ....
Yellow Newtowns				
Extra fancy.....	Oregon	"	2.52 - 3.03	.... - ....
Fancy.....	"	Liverpool	2.52 - 3.03	.... - ....
C grade	"	"	2.52 - 2.97	.... - ....
All grades.....	"	"	.... -	2.59 - 3.48
" "	California	"	1.83 - 2.29	2.14 - 2.28
" "	"	London	.... -	2.32 - 2.44
" "	Oregon	"	2.52 - 3.43	2.78 - 3.13
Rome Beauty				
Extra fancy.....	Washington	Liverpool	.... -	2.32 - 3.24
Fancy.....	"	"	.... -	2.32 - 3.24
C grade.....	"	"	.... -	1.85 - 2.78
All grades.....	"	London	.... -	2.32 - 2.44
Winesaps				
Extra fancy.....	Oregon-Wash.	Liverpool	.... -	2.32 - 3.24
Fancy.....	"	"	2.52 - 2.97	2.32 - 3.24
C grade.....	"	"	1.83 - 2.29	1.85 - 2.78
Delicious				
Fancy.....	Oregon	Liverpool	2.86 - 3.20	.... - ....
C grade.....	"	"	1.83 - 2.29	.... - ....
Spitzenburgs				
Extra fancy.....	Oregon-Wash.	"	.... -	2.32 - 3.24
Fancy.....	"	"	2.52 - 2.97	2.32 - 3.24
C grade.....	"	"	1.83 - 2.29	1.85 - 2.78

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